Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1803. [No. 821.

Sales by Auction.

SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Negro Cottons,	India Cottons, &c
Worsted and other Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

July 25.

Public Vendue.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 29.

Dividend.

In the case of Thomas Moore,

a Bankrupt.

THE Commissioners named in the Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Thomas Moore of the town of Alexandria intend to meet on Monday the 15th day of August next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. John Gadsby, in the said town, in order to make a dividend of the Estate and Effects of said Bankrupt, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said Commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

Wm. OXLEY, Assignee.

July 14 eo13t.

N. B. Those who have claims against Thomas Moore, are requested to leave them at the Compting-House of Wm. Oxley, previous to the above meeting of the Commissioners.

JAMES BACON

HAS OPENED

A Grocery, Tea, Wine and Liquor Store,

In King street, next door but one to Washington street, where he offers for sale, the following genuine articles, viz.

1st, 2d and 3d quality Muscovado Sugar,
Loaf and lump do.
Best Green Coffee,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Padra Souchong,
Souchong
and
Bohea } Teas,
Madeira,
Sherry,
Teneriffe,
Port,
Lisbon and
Malaga } Wines,
Claret in cases of 1 to 3 dozen,
Jamaica, Antigua, and N. E. Rum,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
5th proof warranted Irish Whiskey,
Country do.
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Albany Chocolate,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Patent Shot assorted, from 1 to 10,
Best English Gunpowder,
Muscatell Raisins in boxes,
Soft shell Almonds,
Spinning Cotton,
Peppers, black and Cayenne,
Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and Cassia,
Durham Mustard, Pickles assorted,
Pearl and Scotch Barley,
Rice, Madder, Allum, Copperas,
Indigo, Glauber Salts,
Olive Oil of a superior quality,
Godfroid's warranted Segars,
Best chewing Tobacco,
Snuff in lb. and half lb. bottles,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Pipes in kegs,
Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

He solicits custom from his friends and the public, and not only assures them that he will dispose of his Goods on as good terms as any other house in town, but that he will at all times supply them with the very best articles that can be procured at the different markets.

June 24. d

Potomac Company.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held at the Union Tavern in George Town, *on Monday the first day of August next,* at which time and place a full attendance of the proprietors is particularly requested, to deliberate on the affairs of the Company, that will then be laid before them for their consideration.

By order,

JOS. CARLETON,
Treasurer.

George Town, July 6. d1stA.

☞ *Notice.*

Battalion Courts of Enquiry of the 2d legion of the Militia of the District of Columbia, will be held at the Court House on Monday the first day of August next, for the assessment of fines for non-attendance at the musters in June and July. July 23. d7t

For Sale, or to Rent,

A two story BRICK HOUSE on Duke street, with every necessary building adjoining to it. *Also,*

A vacant Lot on Cameron street, adjoining the Bank. For terms apply to

Lawrence Hooff.

July 21. d15t

For Freight or Charter,

The new Schooner
UNION,
of Boston,
Samuel Hutchens,
Master,
burthen about 90 tons or 800 barrels of flour. Apply to the master on board at Irwin's wharf, or to

JANNEY & PATON,

Who have for sale on board said vessel, 90 tons Plaister Paris.

July 26. d

For Freight or Charter,

(to any port on the continent.)

The Schooner
Betsey & Jane,
Isaiah Hammond,
Master;
a fast sailing new schr. will carry six hundred barrels, for terms, please apply to the Master on board, at Messrs Vowell's wharf, or to

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

Who have for sale at their store.

40 bbls Boston No. 1 and 2 Pork of an excellent quality, which will be sold cheap for cash.

July 25. d6t.

For FREIGHT,

The Schooner
BETSEY,
Burthen 700 barrels—an excellent, fast sailing vessel, now ready to receive a cargo. Apply to capt. Wm. Brown on board, or to

JOHN G. LADD.

WILLIAM RAMSAY

HAS OPENED

A Grocery Store in Prince street,

Next door to Dr. Dick's,

Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particular
Madeira,
Port in casks and bottles,
Colmenar and Malaga } WINES,

Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,
Imperial,
Chulan,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong,
Pouchong Souchong,
Padra Souchong,
Peco Souchong,
Bohea } *Fresh Teas of the latest Importation,*
Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoaking Tobacco,
Martin's best Spanish Segars,
Basket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Brown and white Soap,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above. June 27. d

For NEW-YORK,

(A CONSTANT TRADER,)

The fast sailing Schooner
FRIENDSHIP,
John Quandrill,
Master;
will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, lying at Ricketts, Newton & Co's wharf, or to

P. CARE, Union street.

Who has for Sale,

40 kegs Powder,
30 do. Ground Ginger,
30 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 bls. Shad,
50 do. Herrings, and
A quantity of fine and coarse Salt, &c.

July 25. d

For BOSTON,

(To sail in 5 days)
the fast sailing, coppered Brig
Harmony,
(a constant Trader)
Robert Hall, Master.

300 bls. wanted on freight—good accommodation for passengers. Apply to the Captain, or

John G. Ladd.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG
NANCY,
Captain GALLAGHER,
Now lying at Ramsey's wharf. Burthen 130 tons. Apply to

Janney & Paton.

Who have just received, per said brig,
28 tierces RICE.

July 22. d

For Sale,

The SHIP
BELVIDERE,
lying at Thompson's wharf.
For terms apply to

Samuel Craig.

July 21. eo

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to sell a TRACT of LAND, situate near the foot of the Blue Ridge and Short Hills, in Loudoun county, Virginia: Bounded partly by the Potomac River, within two miles of Harper's Ferry and the mouth of Shenandoah. It is a strong, good soil, answering perfectly well for plaister of Paris, and contains by patent 2340 acres. It is so well known, as a valuable and fine tract of land, that a further description is unnecessary, as those who incline to purchase will of course view and examine it. A clear and indisputable title will be given by the subscriber. There is no mortgage, judgment, debt, lease, claim, or demand whatsoever against any part. It having been always let to tenants at low annual rents, who are raised and removable at will, but the occupying tenants (through favor only) have been permitted to claim from any coming in tenant, one half of the deposit money, as settled between them for improvements and good will; the other half going to the landlord. There are at present sixteen or seventeen tenants upon the estate at very low rents: and it is recommended as an object well worth the attention of any person who would purchase the whole, and parcel it out into lesser farms, the resident tenants and others wishing to buy parts of it. The terms are a portion of one fourth paid down in money, or approved negociable paper, the remainder in one, two or three years as may be agreed on, carrying interest from the day of sale. Application may be made personally, or by letter, to the subscriber residing at Warburton, on Potomac River, near Alexandria, to Mr. James M'Elheney, near the premises, or to Mr. John Janney, merchant, Alexandria.

Thos. Atwood Digges.

July 20. eo1m

Negociation with France.

CONTINUED.

(Second Inclosure referred to in No. L.)

Heads of an arrangement to be concluded by treaty or convention between His Majesty and the French Government.

Malta to remain in perpetuity in the possession of His Majesty. The knights of the order of St. John to be indemnified by his majesty for any losses of property which they may sustain in consequence of such an agreement.

Holland and Switzerland to be evacuated by the French troops.

The Island of Elba to be confirmed by His Majesty to France, and the king of Etruria to be acknowledged.

The Italian and Ligurian Republics to be acknowledged by his Majesty, provided an arrangement is made in Italy for the king of Sardinia which shall be satisfactory to him.

(No. LI)

Lord Whitworth's acknowledgment of the receipt of Dispatches from Lord Hawkesbury.

(No. 52.)

Paris, April 7, 1803.

My Lord,

Since writing the preceding dispatch, I have seen M. de Talleyrand, and communicated to him the inclosed note, which I trust your lordship will find as close a translation as possible of that which I received from your lordship. He read it over with much attention, and when he had done he appeared to be in expectation of some other communication. Upon desiring he would explain himself, he said that he was in hopes I should have furnished him with the heads of those points, on which it was affirmed in the note that the French government had so repeatedly refused all explanation and satisfaction. I told him, that it would have been entirely useless to repeat what have been so often urged in vain; that he could not but know that the explanation required, referred to the conduct of the French government, and the system of aggrandizement which it had constantly pursued since the conclusion and in direct violation of the Treaty of Amiens, founded as it indisputably was on the state of possession of the two countries at the time; that with regard to the satisfaction it evidently referred to the unjustifiable insinuations and charges against His Majesty's government, against the officer commanding his forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter, contained in the official report of Colonel Sebastiani. He was by no means disposed to admit that either of these cases could justify the assertion of the French government having refused explanation and satisfaction on the ground that no notice had been taken of these transactions but in a very cursory manner; nor had any explanation ever been required as to any particular transaction whether in Italy or elsewhere, and if it had it would immediately have been given; and that the language of Colonel Sebastiani was not to be put in any comparison with that used by Major Wilson, in his account of the campaign of Egypt. I urged the difference of a common publication like that to which he alluded, and a report to the First Consul published by him in his official paper. On the occasion M. de Talleyrand was disposed to call in question the authenticity of the Moniteur. In short, the most ungrounded assertions were substituted for arguments; and amongst these, I cannot but place that so often repeated, of the First Consul's having entirely given up all idea whatever of Egypt, consequently we could have no pretext for retaining Malta.

He assured me for the rest, that he would communicate it this evening to the First Consul, and that to-morrow he should in all probability have a communication to make in return. I have the honor to be, &c.

WHITWORTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

(Inclosure referred to in No. LII)

Is the translation in French alluded to by Lord Whitworth in the preceeding number, and which is attached to No. 51.

(No. 53.)

Paris, April 9, 1803.

"My Lord,

"In my conversation yesterday evening with M. de Talleyrand, I found him, after he had seen the first consul, more disposed to contest the substance of the note which I had presented the day before, than to afford any further explanation. He said, that in order to proceed regularly, it would be necessary that the French government should be informed precisely what were the objects which had created such uneasiness, and on which it was alledged all explanations had been refused. That although this had perhaps been touched upon in general conversation, yet no specific charge had been adduced in such a manner as to demand a formal explanation. I told him, that if the object of the French government was to protract the present state of suspense and uncertainty, that object might be answered to the extent indeed of a very few days, by forcing me to such a reference; but I must at the same time declare to him, that it could be productive of no advantage, and would serve only to provoke such a recapitulation of the system and conduct which France had pursued since the treaty of Amiens, as would have all the appearance of a manifesto, every item of which would cause conviction to every individual in Europe; that it appeared therefore more likely to answer the end which both parties proposed, that of hastening the conclusion of an amicable arrangement, to take up the business on the basis which I should propose, and by which they would admit no more than what was incontrovertable, namely, that if the French government exercised a right of extending its influence and territory, in violation of the spirit of the treaty of Amiens; Great Britain had if she chose to avail herself of it, (which I was confident she would not do further than was necessary as a measure of security) an undoubted right to seek a counterpoise. He did not seem inclined to dispute this position but rather to admit that such a right did exist, and might be claimed in consequence of the acquisitions which had been made by France. On the point of satisfaction I found him much more obstinate. He said that the first consul was hurt at the expression *(Satisfaction)* to which he gave an interpretation I had never understood belonged to it, as implying superiority; so that if the British government required satisfaction of the French, it arrogated to itself a superiority. I told him what certainly must be understood by every one, that the demand of satisfaction implied that one party had been offended by another, and of course had a right to demand such satisfaction; that an inferior had an equal right with his superior to demand it; but in the case in question there was perfect equality, and consequently there was no offence to be found but in the conduct which rendered such an appeal necessary.——The discussion of this point took up a considerable time, without producing any thing decisive.

"We at last came to the main point of the business; and on this I cannot say any real progress has been made. M. de Talleyrand repeated to me that the First Consul had nothing more at heart than to avoid the necessity of going to war, and there was no sacrifice he would make short of his honor to obtain this end. Is there, said M. Talleyrand, no means of satisfying both parties? for at the same time that the first consul insists, and will always insist, on the full execution of the treaty, he will not object to any mode by which you may acquire the security you think necessary. You are not satisfied with the independence of Neapolitan troops; what others will answer the purpose? He then started the idea of a mixed garrison, composed of English, French, Italians, German, &c. He begged that I would refer once more to your lordship, and submit the enclosed paper, which he drew up in my presence. I told him, that we were only losing time by such a reference; that my instructions were positive, and had certainly not been sent me without the fullest consideration. I could not, however, refuse what he so earnestly required: and your lordship will see by the paper how the matter rests after this conference. I will confess to your Lordship, that my motive for consenting to forward this sort of proposal is, that supposing we should find the First Consul as obstinate as he now appears to be on the point of abandoning Malta to us in perpetuity, and that a temporary possession may be considered as the next best thing, something of this kind might derive from it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

(Translation of inclosure referred to in No. 53.)

"The conversation with M. Talleyrand to day has led us to this result: Every thing which may tend to violate the independence of the Order of Malta, will never be consented to by the French government. Every thing which may tend to put an end to the present difficulties, or be agreeable to the English government, and which shall not be contrary to the treaty of Amiens, the French government have no objection to make a particular convention respecting it. The motives of this convention shall relate to the respective grievances concerning which the two governments shall think it adviseable to come to an understanding with each other."

(No. 54.)

Extract of a dispatch from Lord Whitworth, to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, April 14, 1803.

"Since my last the negociation is at a stand in the expectation I suppose, of the answer which may arrive, to the overture which I communicated to your Lordship on the 9th instant, and which is expected here to produce a good effect, notwithstanding the little hope I have given.—To-morrow I shall, in all probability, be in possession of this answer from your lordship, and be enabled to speak still more positively.

(No. 55.)

A note from Lord Hawkesbury, to Lord Whitworth, complaining of the conduct of the French Minister at Hamburg, in authorising the publication against G. Britain.

(No. 56.)

"*Downing street, April 12, 1803.*

"My Lord,

"Your Excellency's dispatches have been received, and laid before the King.

"His Majesty has observed with great satisfaction, the admission by the French Government of the Justice of his claim to some compensation in consequence of the increased power and influence of France, since the period of the conclusion of the definitive treaty.

"Although, under the circumstances of your conversation with M. Talleyrand, and particularly after the Note Verbale which he gave to you, it might have been expedient that you should have deferred presenting the project contained in my dispatch No. 7, in the form of a project it is desirable that you should communicate without delay in some mode or other the contents of that project, for the purpose of ascertaining distinctly whether the conditions are such as to induce the French government to give way upon the question of Malta. These conditions appear to his Majesty so well calculated to save the honour of the French government on the subject of Malta—if the question of Malta is principally considered by them as a question of honour—and at the same time hold out to them sush important advantages, that the success of the proposition is at least worth trying, particularly as the result of it might be productive of the most easy means of adjusting the most material of our present differences.

"With respect to the assertion so often advanced and repeated by Mi. Talleyrand in your last conversations of the non-execution of the treaty of Amiens relative to Malta, I have only to observe again, that the execution of the article is become impracticable, for causes which it has not been in the power of his Majesty to control. That the greatest part of the funds assigned to the support of the Order, and indispensibly necessary for the independence of the Order and defence of the island, have been sequestrated since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, in direct repugnance to the spirit and letter of that treaty; and that two of the principal powers, who were invited to accede as guarantees to the arrangement, have refused their accession, except on the conditions that the part of the arrangement which was deemed so materially relative to the Maltese inhabitants should be entirely cancelled. The conduct of the French government, since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, gives his Majesty a right, which is now at length admitted by themselves, to demand some compensation for the past, and security for the future. Such compensation could never be considered as obtained by the possession of an island, which would entail a very heavy expence on this country—and the degree of security which would be provided by these means, would only be such as his Majesty, under the present circumstances, is entitled to demand.

"I observe in the note verbale of Monsieur Talleyrand, he makes use of the expression of the independence of the Order of Malta. If this is meant to apply to the Order exclusively, his Majesty would be willing, for the preservation of peace, that the Civil Government of the island should be given to the Order of St. John; the Maltese enjoying the privileges which were stipulated in their favor in the treaty of Amiens; and that conformable to principles which have been adopted on other occasions, the fortifications of the island should be garrisoned for ever by the troops of his Majesty.

"In the event of either of these propositions being found unattainable, his Majesty might be disposed to consent to an arrangement by which the island of Malta would remain in his possession for a limitted number of years, and to wave in consequence his demand for a perpetual occupation, provided that the number of years was not less than ten, and that his Sicilian Majesty could be induced to cede the sovereignty of the Island of Lampedosa for a valuable consideration. If this proposition is admitted, the island of Malta should be given up to the inhabitants at the end of that period, and it should be acknowledged an independent state. In this case, his Majesty would be ready to concur in any arrangement for the establishment of the Order of St. John in some other part of Europe.

"You will not refuse to listen to any proposition which the French government may be disposed to make to you, with a view to an equivalent security for these objects, in regard to which his Majesty claims the possession and occupation of Malta; but the three propositions to which I have above alluded, appear, at the present moment, to furnish the only basis for a satisfactory arrangement; and you will decline receiving any proposition which does not appear to you to offer advantages to his Majesty as substantial as that which I have last stated.

"It is very desirable that you should bring the negociation to an issue, if possible, without referring to his Majesty's government for further instructions, after the receipt of this dispatch; and if you should be of opinion, that there are no hopes of bringing it to a favorable conclusion, you may inform M. Talleyrand of the necessity you will be under, after a certain time, to leave Paris.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth,
K. B. &c. &c,"

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK, July 26.

Capt. Dean, of the brig Jefferson from Martinique, informs, that though the island is not in a state of close blockade, six British ships of the line had several times appeared at a short distance, and had come within reach of the forts. The principal part of French shipping had been ordered for safety to Fort Royal. The English residents, by order of the Governer, had all left the island, and proceeded to Dominique; and the inhabitants in expectation of an attack, were preparing to make a vigorous defence. American produce on the rise, and in great demand; a large supply being wanted for the public stores, to guard against the probable consequences of the expected siege.

Arrived, brigs Aurora, Matthews, Liverpool; Washington, Starr, Savannah; Jefferson, Dean, Martinique; schrs. Sincerity, Rogers, St. Croix; Liberty, Dorgan, Barbadoes; William and Mary, Brookes, Fredericksburg; Van Scholton, Osler, Charleston; Address, Church, Richmond sloop Advice, Crane, Philadelphia.

Cleared, brig Abigail, Williams, Jamaica; schr. Union, Higby, Guadaloupe.

Arrived since our last,

Brig Aurora, Matthews, from Liverpool. June 17th, in lat. 48, 44, long. 32, spoke brig Fortune, out 55 days from Jamaica, bound to Liverpool. 25th, in lat 45, 12, long. 42, spoke ship Henry, Jacks, from City Point for Falmouth.

Schr. Daphne, Howland, from St. Croix. Left, brig Relief, Schenk, of Newburyport, for Norfolk in a few days; Sarah, Copp, of and for Norfolk, in ten

days. July 16, lat. 29, 3
spoke schr. General Gre
New York, 24 days from
Trinidad.

PHILADELPHIA,

Arrived, brig Hero, M
John's, N. B. Aristides, D
ch'r Success, Tice, Richm
Cleared, ship Louis W
Bristol; brigs Augustus,
nique; Sally and Jenny,
Hannah and Sally, Sulg
Neptune, Clapp, Baltim
and Mary, Coulter, C. Fr
Fletcher, Surinam; Youn
nis, P. Republican.

Arrived at the Lazaret
pendence, Anderson, from
Ship Mohawk, Berry,
derry, is below—sailed 1
passengers, all in good he
Brig Aristides, Dill,
Left there the 25th Ma
nerva, Florence; Harriot
New Jersey, Skelly, of
1, off the Cordovan, wa
British frigate Ceres, on
Ceres had made several
them the brig Zephyr,
from Charleston to B
French colors and papers

Alexandria A

Friday, Ju

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27th ult. bound for Gren
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does, was taken off on

A letter from an in
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"Gen. Le Clerc's
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From H

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Leander, a 50 gun shi
sloop of war.

Captain Fanning, fro
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Peters, near Newfou
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and Miquelon. It
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the Civil Government of the
be given to the Order of St.
Malteſe enjoying the privileges
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which have been adopted on
ions, the fortifications of the
be garriſoned for ever by the
Majeſty.
event of either of theſe pro-
ing found unattainable, his
ght be diſpoſed to conſent to
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remain in his poſſeſſion for
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luable conſideration. If this
admitted, the iſland of Mal-
given up to the inhabitants
that period, and it ſhould be
d an independent ſtate. In
Majeſty would be ready to
y arrangement for the eſtab-
he Order of St. John in ſome
Europe.
ll not refuſe to liſten to any
hich the French government
oſed to make to you, with a
equivalent ſecurity for theſe
egard to which his Majeſty
poſſeſſion and occupation of
he three propoſitions to which
alluded, appear, at the pre-
to furniſh the only baſis for
arrangement; and you will
ving any propoſition which
ar to you to offer advantages
y as ſubſtantial as that which
ted.
ry deſirable that you ſhould
ociation to an iſſue, if poſſi-
referring to his Maſeſty's
r further inſtructions, after
this diſpatch; and if you
opinion, that there are no
ging it to a favorable con-
may inform M. Talleyrand
ty you will be under, af-
ime, to leave Paris.
honor to be, &c.
HAWKESBURY.
y Lord Whitworth,
c. &c,"
be continued.)

YORK, July 26.
, of the brig Jefferſon from
nforms, that though the
n a ſtate of cloſe blockade,
ps of the line had ſeveral
at a ſhort diſtance, and
in reach of the forts. The
f French ſhipping had been
ety to Fort Royal. The
nts, by order of the Ge-
l left the iſland, and pro-
nique; and the inhabitants
of an attack, were prepar-
vigorous defence. Ameri-
the riſe, and in great de-
e ſupply being wanted for
es, to guard againſt the
equences of the expected

—

gs Arrora, Matthews, Li-
hington, Starr, Savannah:
, Martinique; ſchrs. Sin-
St. Croix; Liberty, Dor-
s; William and Mary,
icksburg; Van Scholton,
ton; Address, Church,
op Advice, Crane, Phila-

Abigail, Williams, Ja-
Union, Higby, Guada-

d ſince our laſt,
Matthews, from Liver-
h, in lat. 48, 44, long.
ortune, out 55 days from
to Liverpool. 25th, in
. 42, ſpoke ſhip Henry,
Point for Falmouth.
, Howland, from St.
rig Relief, Schenk, of
Norfolk in a few days;
and for Norfolk, in ten

days. July 16, lat. 29, 39, long. 60, 30, ſpoke ſchr. General Greene, Jones, of New York, 24 days from Charleſton for Trinidad.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Arrived, brig Hero, Moggridge, St. John's, N. B. Ariſtides, Dill, Bourdeaux; ſch'r Succeſs, Tice, Richmond.

Cleared, ſhip Louis William, Butler, Briſtol; brigs Auguſtus, Toby, Dominique; Sally and Jenny, Hunt, Surinam; Hannah and Sally, Sulger, Barbadoes; Neptune, Clapp, Baltimore; ſch'r Ann and Mary, Coulter, C. Francois; Charles, Fletcher, Surinam; Young Charles, Dennis, P. Republican.

Arrived at the Lazaretto, ſloop Independence, Anderſon, from St. Thomas.

Ship Mohawk, Berry, from Londonderry, is below—ſailed 1ſt June, with 350 paſſengers, all in good health.

Brig Ariſtides, Dill, from Bourdeaux. Left there the 25th May, the brig Minerva, Florence; Harriot, O'Conner, and New Jerſey, Skelly, of this port. June 1, off the Cordovan, was boarded by the Britiſh frigate Ceres, on a cruize. The Ceres had made ſeveral captures, one of them the brig Zephyr, Webb, of and from Charleſton to Bourdeaux, under French colors and papers.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

The ſch'r Sally, Wheaton, of Patuxent, from this port, was at Barbadoes the 27th ult. bound for Grenada.——An embargo that had exiſted 9 days at Barbadoes, was taken off on the 27th of June.

A letter from an intelligent houſe in Bourdeaux, dated the 24th May, ſays—"We have to congratulate you on the ceſſion of Louiſiana to your government.

"Gen. Le Clerc's bills are no longer paid, under the plea that full value was not received for them. There is a queſtion of obliging the holders to produce a copy of the bargain, which gives riſe to their bills, and a copy, if for *fourniteurs*, of the *garde magazin's* receipt, to prove that the objects, whatever they were, were delivered. Not to loſe time, whether this plan is inſiſted on or not, we adviſe the documents being ſent on."

From Halifax, July 11.

The frigates Boſton, Andromache and Cambrian, have lately ſailed from hence on a cruize. There remain in port the Leander, a 50 gun ſhip, and the Pheaſant ſloop of war.

Captain Fanning, from Halifax, informs of the arrival there, of a brig from St. Peters, near Newfoundland, with the French priſoners taken with that iſland and Miquelon. It was reported 20 French veſſels were captured there.—The expedition was commenced and conducted by inhabitants of Newfoundland.

THERE is one article in the Paris news which ſeems to indicate that the ſpirit of loyalty to the houſe of Bourbon is ſtill conſidered as not intirely extinguiſhed in France. We mean that which ſtates that troops of various deſcriptions were pouring into *La Vendee*.—That department alone coſt the jacobins more trouble and more blood than all the allies. There the royal ſtandard was fixed. Eighty thouſand of the braveſt men in France, headed by excellent officers and nobles were there organized, and had they been properly ſupported a hundred and fifty thouſand men might have been put in array, which if well armed, well diſciplined, and well ſupplied, filled as they were with fury and enthuſiaſm, might at leaſt have made a deciſive diverſion on that ſide of France. And what would have been more to the advantage of the Anti Jacobin cauſe, would have cut off Breſt forever from France. This will not appear at all incredible when we mention that the whole is full of extremely high mountains and inacceſſible faſtneſſes and defiles, which ten thouſand might with eaſe defend againſt fifty or even a hundred thouſand. A noble army of 50,000 picked men were collected at Southampton, Guernſey and Jerſey to join thoſe men with a hundred thouſand ſtand of arms, a train of artillery, and ammunition. Earl Moira commanded it, and he had under him in command the flower of the French emigrant nobility and gentry aſſembled there from all parts, and included ſome regiments of the French emigrant ſoldiery. No doubt could be entertained of its effecting a junction, and never did the pulſe of the French beat higher than on that occaſion. But the Weſt India merchants and planters contrived to find favor in the ſight of the Jinkinſons and Dundaſes, their cries were heard, and in the abſence of the leading members of the Portland party from the Britiſh cabinet, the army with the exception of a handful of men were ſent to the Weſt Indies, where forty thouſand died, without feeling an enemy's ſhot or boyonet. To the eternal diſgrace of thoſe miniſters, the French Emigrants who entered into the Engliſh ſervice only on the faith of being employed in the expulſion of the jacobins from France were ſent there in violation of every right of honor and fidelity.

For an example of the folly and execrable wickedneſs of that tranſaction we refer our readers to Burke's Letters on a Regicide," where they will find it pourtrayed with the hand of a maſter. We extract from it a paragraph or too as a ſpecimen of the remainder. After ſhewing what might have been done by ſending the army to La Vendee he proceeds thus:

"Unfortunately other ideas have prevailed. A remote and expenſive, a murderous, and in the end an unproductive adventure, carried on upon ideas of commercial knight errantry, without any of the generous wildneſs of Quixotiſm, is conſidered as ſound, ſolid ſenſe; and a war in a wholeſome climate, a war at our door, a war directly on the enemy, a war in the heart of his country, a war with an *internal ally* in combination with an external is regarded as folly and romance.

"In carrying on the war with the Weſt Indies, the hoſtile ſword is merciful—the country in which we engage is the dreadful enemy. There the European conqueror finds a cruel defeat in the very fruits of his ſucceſs; Every advantage is but a new demand on England for recruits to the Weſt India grave. In a Weſt India war the regicides have for their trops a race of fierce barbarians to whom the poiſoned air in which our youth inhale certain death is ſalubrity and life; to them the climate is the ſweet and moſt faithful of allies."

(Courier.)

Foreign Intelligence.——By the two laſt arrivals from Europe, we have it in our power to afford a very copious ſupply of intereſting *foreign intelligence*. The unanimity which is ſaid to prevail in the Houſe of Commons will be grateful to thoſe who wiſh well to Britiſh politics, though we confeſs we hardly perceive either the cauſe of the diſpute between the Miniſtry and the oppoſition, or the cauſe of the reconciliation. To talk of the mediation of Ruſſia in the preſent ſtate of things, appears at this diſtance to be very idle: and indeed ſeems to be a thing gladly reſorted to, by the miniſtry and Mr. Fox as a pretext for that union which both ſeem to have been deſirous of effecting. A war without an oppoſition in the Houſe of Commons, will indeed be ſuch a war as England has not often, if ever witneſſed. But the circumſtance calculated to arreſt attention, and occaſion aſtoniſhment throughout the world, is the high handed meaſure of the firſt conſul in arreſting the perſons and ſequeſtrating the property of the Engliſh in France. He ſays indeed, it is in return for the unwarrantable conduct on the part of Great Britain in making captures at ſea without a previous declaration of war. Unqueſtionably the Engliſh would not be juſtifiable in having done ſo; and if any ſuch irregular and unjuſt captures have been made, they ought to be reſtored; ſo, formerly, in the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, between England on one ſide, and France and Spain on the other, it was ſtipulated that all prizes taken before the formal declaration of war, ſhould be reſtored.—But would this juſtify the making priſoners indiſcriminately of diplomatic characters, of private individuals, and even of women?

It is well eſtabliſhed by the law of nations, that "whoever offers any violence to an ambaſſador, or any other public miniſter, not only injures the ſovereign whom this miniſter repreſents, but he alſo hurts the common ſafety and well being of nations: he becomes guilty of an atrocious crime towards the whole world."

With regard to private individuals, it is not leſs certain, that in caſe of a declaration of war, the "Sovereign can neither detain thoſe ſubjects of the enemy who are within his dominions at the time of the declaration, nor their effects. They came into his country on the public faith. By permitting them to enter his territories, and continue there, he tacitly promiſed them liberty and ſecurity for their return. He is therefore to allow them a reaſonable time for withdrawing, their effects &c." And as to women, it was ſurely to be expected, that they would at leaſt have been exempt from the groſs indecency of arreſt and impriſonment; their ſex alone ſhould have entitled them to protection and reſpect in every country one degree removed from ſavage life.—Is not ſuch conduct too outrageous to be borne in a civilized age? Should it not render the name of Bonaparte deteſtable throughout the world?

And here we ought not to forget that a uſeful leſſon for ourſelves is deducible from the conduct of this man. Let it be remembered he was one of thoſe who talked loudly of liberty and equality, and called himſelf a *good republican;* that while he was ſecretly meditating how he could beſt uſurp the ſovereignty and enſlave the nation he never ceaſed to be foremoſt in extolling "equal and exact juſtice to all men," to depreciate all "anti-republican tendencies" and to inculcate "a jealous care of the rights of the people."—his firſt ſtep was to render the popular branch of the legiſlature ſubſervient to his views, by means of which he next ſecured a perpetuity to his power. He had his "Legion of Honor," and *honored* legion; he had too his devoted miniſtry, and he had thoſe aſſociations of men in various parts of the empire, who whenever it is neceſſary, become (to uſe the language of Waſhington) "potent engines, by which cunning: ambitious and unprincipled men are enabled to ſubvert the power of the people and to uſurp for themſelves the reins of government; deſtroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them up to unjuſt dominion"—a courſe of things which we ſtrongly ſuſpect the State of Pennſylvania will very ſoon be called upon to witneſs; though we can make no ſatisfactory conjecture who the ſucceſſful demagogue will be.

Here it would be a want of candor in us not explicitly to declare, that we have no apprehenſions of a military uſurpation from the great philoſopher, himſelf, who formerly ſaw "the honor, the happineſs, and the proſperity of his beloved country committed to the auſpices of the day" of his inauguration. No; we have an ample ſecurity againſt this, in a certain conſtitutional infirmity, under which this great perſonage very fortunately labours. But ſuppoſe a war with a foreign power, and an invaſion which would render an army neceſſary, have we not every reaſon to believe that this army would be officered from one favored *ſect*, and the probability is that the Commander in Chief would be the ſame man who once wrote an addreſs to the revolutionary army to induce them to turn their arms againſt their own country, and which addreſs excited a ſpirit of rebellion that required all the popularity and all the talents of a Waſhington to overcome. We have not time and room to purſue this ſpeculation further; we therefore conclude in the words of the old ballad—

"Learn to be wiſe by others harm,
And you ſhall do full well."

(N. Y. Ev. Poſt.)

MARRIED laſt evening by the Rev. Mr. MAFFETT, Mr. JOHN ADAM to Miss MARY HYBES, both of this place.

Died yeſterday morning, MRS. YEATON, conſort of Mr. WM. YEATON, of this place.

☞ *Notice of Removal.*

DOCTOR HAMILTON has removed to the lower part of King ſtreet, upon the corner of Water ſtreet, where he, as uſual, continues the practice of Medicine in all its branches.

July 29. d

GEORGE COX's
DRAWING SCHOOL

Will commence on Monday, Auguſt 1, in King ſtreet, in the houſe at preſent occupied by Dr. Hamilton, who is going to remove.

July 28. d3t‡

Wanted to Hire,

A ſteady NEGRO MAN, of middle age, who can be well recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety.— —Apply to the Printer. July 12. eo

The public are reſpectfully informed, the
Alexandria Theatre
will open on Monday next, Auguſt 1, with a favorite
COMEDY,
and a new
Muſical Entertainment.
July 25.

VENTRILOQUISM

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria are reſpectfully informed, that
Mr. RANNIE,
The VENTRILOQUIST,
has juſt arrived—being his firſt appearance in this town—he intends displaying his Ventriloquil powers, on
Friday Evening, 29th inſt.
at Mr. Gadsby's Ball Room.

Thoſe who will honor him with their patronage he hopes will experience no diſappointment.

Doors to be opened at half paſt 7, and the performance to begin at 8, and finiſh at 10 o'clock.

Admittance—ONE DOLLAR.

N. B. None will be admitted after the performance commences.

July 26.

Public Sale.

On Monday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. will poſitively be ſold on the premiſes,
Thoſe two Wooden Houses on the S. W. corner of Waſhington and King ſtreet, at preſent occupied by Philip Ruſſell and John Violet. For terms, &c. apply to Jonah Thompſon, Eſq. or
Thos. Patten,
July 27. Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

In purſuance of a decree of the Court of Columbia District, at the laſt June term, holden in Alexandria, will be ſold at public auction, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money,
SUNDRY
Wooden Houses & Improvements,
Situate upon lots of ground on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, between Royal and Pitt ſtreets, which had been leaſed by Mordecai Miller to James Kidd for a term of years now ended. The ſale will be made on the laſt Monday in Auguſt next, at the premiſes, in the forenoon of the ſame day. The purchaſer has the right of removing the houſes and improvements at any time before the 29th day of October next, from the lots whereon they are erected. Any perſon may view and examine the houſes by application to John Horſeburg and Matthew Eakin, in whoſe occupation they now are, and they will be ſold ſeparate or together, as may be found moſt expedient on the day of ſale, for the purpoſe of ſelling them for the beſt price.

P. G. MARSTELLER.
July 26. 2awtdſ

Juſt received and for Sale,
FIFTY BARRELS
New York prime Beef & Pork,
of an excellent quality.—*Alſo on hand,*
a few tierces ALLUM.
JAMES PATTON.
Bills on London & Liverpool at Sixty Days.
July 27. 3t

WILL BE SOLD,
To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 23d Auguſt next,
A two ſtory Frame HOUSE,
ſituated in an alley leading to the Market Square, commonly called Gretter's alley. Said Houſe and Lot is encumbered with annual rent of 4l. 2s. All other particulars are unneceſſary, as it is preſumed the purchaſer will wiſh to view the property. The terms of ſale are caſh.
Sally Clements,
Geo. Gretter,
Chas. Gretter.

N. B. Should the day prove unfavorable, it will be ſold the next fair day.
July 27. d3teods

Wanted to Hire,
A Man COOK. Enquire of the Printer
July 25. eo

Robert and John Gray
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
Family & Patent Medicines,
—CONSISTING OF—

Chambaud's Antasthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Essence for Head Achs; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

—

MATRIMONY.

IT is much to be regretted but indisputably certain, that many persons of both sexes are deterred from entering into the married state, by Secret Infirmities, which delicacy forbids them to disclose; and there are not a few who being already married, are rendered miserable for want of those tender pledges of mutual love, without which happiness in this state is at least very precarious. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that those circumstances are occasioned by general or partial relaxation or weakness in either sex, and it is equally certain that the genuine AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL are the best, if not the only remedy ever discovered for this species of debility. When taken into the stomach, they immediately dissolve and diffuse themselves like a vapor through every pore producing effects at once delightful, salutary and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralysed, these Lozenges are found to give tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man. When aversion to exercise, depravity of appetite, and pallid countenance, indicate approaching consumption, the delicate female will be preserved and restored to health and society by the benign influence of this medicine. When the delusions of imagination, or the force of bad example have tempted unguarded youth into the dangerous labyrinth of secret sensuality, debilitated his body, and impaired his understanding, these Lozenges will protect him from lingering disease, the infirmities of premature old age, and a wretched dissolution amidst the agonizing reflections of conscious guilt.—When the sons and daughters of dissipation have brought on themselves debility, relaxation, imbecility, and a long train of nervous affections, manifested by impaired memory, anxiety, agitation, tremours, languor, paleness, emaciation, indigestion, apathy in men; hysterics, spasms, loss of appetite, irregularity, weakness, abortion, pains in the back, chest, &c. in women; these lozenges will restore health and vigor to the debilitated frame, and cheerfulness and animation to the mind.

Price One Dollar per packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each, but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the signature of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity, they are not genuine.

—

Dr. Atkinson's genuine Essence of Mustard.

Rheumatism in every stage, instantly submits to its penetrating powers which has succeeded in curing the most desperate cases of rheumatism gout, lumbago, sciatica, numbness, palsy and complaints of the stomach, after various medicines have proved ineffectual. It is prepared in pills, and also in a fluid state. The pills are particularly serviceable in flatulences and indigestion, and by their salutary operation, promote perspiration, and gradually undermine the most obstinate rheumatism; and, at the same time, invigorate the debilitated constitution. The fluid essence is a remarkable active embrocation, necessarily used with the pills, and as generally excites a tingling sensation; it removes the causes of pain, by bringing on a circulation in the parts affected; by this means, frozen limbs, the severest sprains and bruises, old strains and relaxations, are generally cured by a few applications. The genuine is distinguished from counterfeits, by the signature of Thomas Stokes and Co. being affixed to each bottle; without which mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

—

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease, by one application, so many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

—

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes; speedily removes inflammations, dimness, itchings, and films; it never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of a weak sight.

—

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibillious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predisposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West-India islands, is the best evidence of their superior excellence.

—

CHAMBAUD'S
Antasthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief.—Asthmas and confined consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

—

Dr. BARDWELL'S
Annodyne Essence, for all kinds of Head Achs.

THE renowned virtues of the Annodyne Essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Achs, *arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head achs.*

—

Specific Drops for Deafness,

Is recommended as an inevitable Medicine, for the speedy relief of this most afflicting complaint, and is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled; for many years have these drops been used in Europe with amazing success. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this invaluable Medicine, are earnestly recommended to try it. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and has very often perfected a complete cure.

—

HOOPING COUGH.
To Parents who have Children afflicted with HOOPING COUGH.

THIS Medicine is of the greatest importance, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time, entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Lozenges are so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ *Further particulars of the Medicines abovementioned, will be hereafter inserted.*

—

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER'S Anti Bilious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of scurvy, scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliston, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scorbutic complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supercede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he presumes to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcible its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. Those families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,
March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous thick worms nearly half a yard in length; and the third dose, a large quantity of a slimy, offensive matter. The vomiting and purging with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her apperite has become regular, and has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

DR. BARDWELL'S
Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum of Life,

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholic and Disentery.

Cautious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend, as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovered by man or offered to the world.

Price 1 dollar, and 1 dollar 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

—

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommened to a trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

—

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters,
faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windy cholic, surfiets, hysteric vapours, faintness and trembling, ague and fever, depressed spirits, foul breath, worms in children, scurvey, obstructions or stoppages, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.

☞ These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally acknowledged by all who have tried their effects, to be far superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduced the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be pasted on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

June 13. tiw

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 20th inst. an apprentice to the house joiner's business, named *Samuel Ballenger*, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a down look when spoken to. The above reward will be given to whoever shall apprehend and bring home said apprentice.

James M'Guire.

July 26. d3t

Wanted Immediately,
AN OVERSEER.

A single man, who can come well recommended, to take charge of the Mount Washington estate, for the remainder of the year. Apply one mile this side of the Geo. Town Ferry.

Mount Washington,
July 20. 2aw2w

For Sale,

1 pipe Port Wine, of an excellent quality,
4th proof old Peach Brandy in bbls.
Country Gin in pipes and bbls.
Sweet Oil in cases,
Cowskin Whips,
Italian Marble Chimney Pieces,
Alabaster Chimney Ornaments.

D. MURGATROYD,
King Street.
July 16. eo2w

FOR RENT,
(Possession may be had immediately)

The subscribers' brick Warehouse and dwelling House, situated on Prince Street, with or without the adjoining Warehouses.

Further description is unnecessary.—Those who are inclined, can view the premises and know the terms.

WM. HODGSON.
June 10. d

JUST PUBLISHED,
By COTTOM & STEWART,
AND FOR SALE
At their Bookstore, and the Bookstore of J. V. Thomas,
(PRICE ONE DOLLAR,)

LETTERS
FROM HIS EXCELLENCY
Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON,
TO
Sir ARTHUR YOUNG,
AND
Sir J. SINCLAIR, Bart.
ON
AGRICULTURE,
AND
OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS.

Few works have been published in America, that claim the agriculturist's attention more than this. Added to his own experiments, opinions and calculations, it contains those of the most eminent farmers in the middle states; collected from them by himself, and transmitted to the British Board of Agriculture of which he was an honorary member.

April 25. d

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Fredericksburg, a small mulatto man named ELLIA; very well made, has a blackish appearance under one of his eyes; he generally affects a smile, but when spoken to suddenly, he stammers and appears much confused: had on, when he went away, a brown big coat, with a velvet cape of orange color, black vest, light colored corded pantaloons and a fine linen shirt. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend him, and confine him in jail, so that his master may get him again, on information being lodged with the Printer.

Lemuel Fowler.

July 25. 3t‡

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett*, of Round Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate are respectively called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

Charles Little,
Geo. Triplett, } *Ex'trs.*

July 7. eo

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
For Sale or Rent.

THE three story BRICK HOUSE on the corner of King and Columbus streets.

THOMAS PATTE
Dec. 20.

For Sale,

Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Burr Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at the Mill,

Shorts and Bran,
Ship Stuff,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

William Hartshorne.

Elegant Country Seat.
To Rent for a term of Years,

THAT large, commodious HOUSE, at Oxon Hill, opposite to Alexandria and seven miles from the city of Washington, with about 30 acres of land; consisting of a garden, orchard, clover lots and pasture ground. The out houses are a large stable, coach house, servants houses, &c.

For terms apply to Messrs. William Herbert and Jonathan Swift, Alexandria, or WALTER D. ADDISON.

Oxon Hill, July 5 1aw

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO WOMAN——For one accustomed to house work, well recommended, a liberal price in cash will be paid. Enquire of the Printer.

July 25. eo6t

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.